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If the Senate has any real work to do it should confine Senator Allen, of Nebraska, to one day in the week for his speeches

There is not a Cleveland organ which does not know that the \$125,000,000 in the treasury is not a surplus, but the result of a bond sale.

Somebody should make the Cuban insurgents familiar with that inspiring song, "John Brown's Body." Maceo's soul, too, "goes marching on."

Senator Tillman has not yet appeared i the Senate with his pitchfork, but the ses sion is young, and Allen has taken most of the time thus far.

What strange ideas the Spanish editor in Havana has of fun when he says that the United States Senate "is funnier than a Christmas pantomime.

If it is true that Captain General Weyler is to be recalled, the fact is an open confession that he has signally failed in his campaign against the Cuban insurgents.

The Tennessee exhibition should not re ceive a dollar of federal money until it ha been demonstrated that the Legislature and State authorities have put an end ballot-box frauds.

And while Senator Allen's committee inquiring into the expenditure of money the late election, let it go further and lay bare the frauds by which the Popocrats seized the electoral votes of North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia

The Philadelphia Record has discovered ibat there is a treasury deficit, which it would cure by having the duty on raw sugar made specific at 1 cent a pound. is encouraging to note that one Cleveland organ is against the ad valorem theory for

It seems to be the purpose of the posta authorities to more and more bring the postoffice to the homes of people in large cities. This is commendable, but the next change in postal affairs should be bring the occupants of the farms nearer the remainder of the world by a daily mail

It is reported that Canadian officials will soon be in Washington for the purpose of obtaining better commercial relations with the United States. The difficulty about this matter is that Canada has no power to grant reciprocal concessions. Canada is not a sovereignty-a fact her statesmen seem not to recognize.

The Louisville Commercial says a letter has been received by a prominent Repub lican of that city from Gen. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., stating that will be an applicant for commissioner pensions. As an ex-commander of the A. R., he will probably stand a good chance of receiving the appointment.

with second-class mail matter should become a law, to the end that the postal service may be put upon a basis which will warrant the expenditure money for rural delivery. The abuses of the present law cost the taxpayers more than ten million dollars a year.

The election returns of the State of Arkansas as certified to the secretary of state and published in Washington, contain among the list of electors the following: "Jeff Davis received 86 votes." If Jones, of Arkansas, had not wasted his ammunition in the North these fellows might have been educated up to the point of voting for

Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, the statesman who presented the the House to raise the salary of congres men from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year. Mr. Boatner lives in a district in which it is now conducive to longevity to vote anything but a Democratic ticket. His major ity is practically all of the votes cast for representative to Congress.

After trial and appeal and confirming the entence of Jackson, the murderer of Pearl Bryan, the granting of thirty days by the Kentucky Court of Appeals in which to file a petition for rehearing is one of those Jackson and Walling are now serving sentences for their offense.

Anything in the line that is suggested i County Treasurer Schmidt and City Controller Johnson to free the taxpayers his city from the present annoyances ald prove a godsend. These officials are dmirably qualified to devise a plan, and if it should cost a few thousand dollars to put it into operation taxpayers will regard the expenditure as one of the most use ful which can be made. The officials who will enable people to pay all of their taxes promptly and be certain that they have done so will be kindly remembered.

The Sentinel is trying to belittle the Gov-

THE DAILY JOURNAL ing in a manner not creditable to the execative. This is very cheap chatter. It cannot disturb the Governor-elect, and tens of ing thousands of Democrats, know Mr. Mount so much better than they do the Sentinel that they have no fears that, in the highest and most representative office of the State, he will forget what is due to that exalted position. As to an inaugural ball, a large part of the people will agree that it is quite as well not to have it. At best it would be an affair in which there must be discrimination, as only a limited 5 cts | number could be invited. Such a ball can mean nothing, while a general reception, open to all who desire to pay their respects to the new executive, means much-most of all that any respectable citizen and his wife have a right to attend the reception, under the auspices of the Governor, who represents more than any other the sovereignty of the State.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF BANK CAPITAL.

The United States Investor, a paper de voted exclusively to financial matters, publishes some interesting facts relative to movement of the Massachusetts savings banks to reduce the bank capitalization of Boston, either by inducing some of them to wind up and quit business or by consolidation, thereby reducing the number of banks, The movement took the form of a meeting of representatives of the savings banks, held a short time ago, at which some interesting facts came out. It appears that the savings banks of Massachusetts are large owners of Boston bank stocks. This in it self will surprise many persons who have been led to believe by demagogues of the Bryan school that all the bank stock in the country is owned by millionaires and plutocrats. The Journal has published statistics showing that the average holdings are no large, but this information in regard to the savings banks is new. In Massachusetts these institutions are very carefully and conservatively managed. There are nearly two hundred of them, with 1,250,000 depositors and about \$425,000,000 of deposits. They carry the savings of working people. Under the law of Massachusetts savings-bank deposits are limited to \$1,000 for a single depositor, so it is plain there are no rich men among the 1,250,000 depositors. As the banks pay interest on deposits, it is important that their funds should be well and safely invested. The investments are really those of the depositors. In the city of Boston there are sixty national banks, with 522,649 shares of stock, of which 194,649 shares are held by the savings banks. In other words, the savings banks of Massachusetts hold over 37 per cent. of the national bank stock of Boston. In the case of eight national banks the savings banks hold a majority of the stock. This is equivalent to saying that a majority of the stock in these banks and 37 per cent, of the stock of all the national banks in Boston is held by wage earners. This is a new and interesting refutation of the oft-reneated charge that the national banks the country are owned by millionaires. The movement by savings banks to bring

ing. The savings banks do not like to hold-in fact, cannot afford to hold-nonpaying stocks, yet during the last few years quite a number of the national banks of Boston have not paid any dividends. In December, 1895, out of sixty national banks there were nineteen whose stock sold below par; on Dec. 9, 1896, the number had increased to twenty-two. In other words, the stock of nearly 37 per cent, of the na tional banks of Boston is quoted below par. The savings banks are required to make regular periodical reports of their condition to the State officials, and it is mortifying to them to be obliged to report constantly diminishing assets. Hence their desire to do something to reduce the national bank capital of Boston to a point where the profits will be such as to keep the stock at par. This can only be done by reducing the number of the banks or their aggregate capitalization. Of the eight national banks of which the savings banks own a majority of the stock that of four is quoted at par or over, while the stock of four others is juoted in the eighties. As the savings banks own a controlling interest in these banks, they can, if they choose, wind them up. This would reduce the total number of banks by four, and this would probably be followed by an effort to consolidate some of the remaining banks in such a way as to effect a further reduction. This phase of the movement is interesting as showing how little profit there is in the national bank business. The report of the controller of the currency shows that for some years past the average net earnings of fraction over 5 per cent. This, of course means that many of them must have earned considerably less than that, and some scarcely anything. It is surprising to learn that out of sixty national banks in the city of Boston the stock of twenty

about a reduction in the capitalization of

the national banks grows out of a desire

to put the latter on a better financial foot-

ANTICS OF CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

wo is now quoted at less than par.

The antics of many people regarding Cuban affairs indicate that the traditional fool-killer is a myth. If he were a reality and were fulfilling the duties of his office just now, it would be a profitable season for undertakers. Every crowd, for instance, which was found burning a Spanish flag would go down before his stuffed club to rise no more. All those persons who are burning Captain General Weyler in effigy would be certain victims of the fool-killer's vengeance without so much as a drum-head court-martial. Even those excellent people who are encouraging the enlistment of be surprised if they should be sumfor trial. The truth is, many of us are acting more like the excitable and emotional people of the Latin race than those in whose veins courses the cooler blood of the Northern people who have made progress because cool and intelligent.

Take this matter of enlistment: What can it amount to? Even if Cuba could be reached without passing through some port from which no ship can sail without pamoney to transport, arm and equip troops? There is a Cuban Junto in New York and Key West, but it has so little organization that it would puzzle the most ardent recruit to give the name of its chief. There is no evidence that the Junto has sufficient funds to arm, feed and purchase ammunition for 25,000 men. If the United States had declared war it would be different so far as volunteering is concerned; but no declaration of war could make Spanish flag-burning and the burning of Weyler in

delared war, and at present there seems to be no ground upon which such declaration can be made. Later on we may have thousands of the people of Indiana, includ- | cause; and Spain would have if our govthe raising of troops and the furnishing of supplies within our borders in aid of Cuba. Turn the matter about: What would the people of the United States have said had Great Britain and France permitted the raising of troops within their borders to help the South during the rebellion? What did we say and do because Great Britain permitted two or three cruisers to be built for the Confederates in her shipyards? We took her to an arbitration court, and that court compelled her to pay to the people of the United States \$15,000,000 as damages and to make apology. Our interference to help Cuba would involve the same offense against Spain. The time might have come when Europe would have united to protest in behalf of the independence of the South, but that time would have come only when it should be evident that the United States could not enforce its sovereignty in the South. That time will come with Spain if it does not assert its power by quelling

It seems not to have occurred to many patriotic citizens, including Governor Matthews, that it is a violation of a law, the penalty of which is imprisonment, to enlist men on the soil of the United States to make war against another government. Every man enlisting is liable to indictment and arrest. Is it well for men to become so patriotic in behalf of another people as to violate the laws of the land to which they belong and to which they owe alleglance? By obeying the laws of the land and acting like sensible men who understand the situation we can do more for the cause of Cuba than by burning Spanish flags and effigies.

Before long it is probable that the administration will confer with the leading governments with a view of ascertaining if it is not time to interpose to put an end to the outrages in Cuba on the ground that Spain is unable to maintain its authority over the island in peace. Such action cannot be much longer delayed unless Spain tion. For this government to proceed otherwise would be likely to involve us in a war with several European powers-France and probably Germany and Italy. To give Cuba into the hands of about two millions of people of whom no great things can be expected is not worth the risk which it

The fact that there are six hundred applications for pardons in the office of the Governor is no indication that six hundred pardons should be issued, but the assumpany of them. It is a matter of physical impossibility for the Governor or his private secretary to even read over these applications and get the gist of them, much less to make an investigation. One way to curtail applications for pardon would for the executive to declare a policy of not heeding applications which are not based upon recommendations of the judge, jurors or prosecutors who had to do with the conviction. In most States of the size of Indiana a pardon board has been created, composed of two or three members, who take up all applications for pardon, investigate them and report the result of their investigation to the executive. The expense need not be large, and the results would more generally satisfactory than under the present system, which does not give adequate time for investigation by the Governor. Under present conditions executives are besought to pardon by frantic appeals and are made the witnesses of scenes which should have no influence in determining pardons. If there should be no such board the executive would save much time and escape much annoyance by adopting a rule of not listening to all applications for pardon which the court, jurors

or prosecutor did not recommend. A local article in yesterday's Journal showed how extensively the work of counterfeiting the coins of the country is caron. In three years' accumulation of counterfeit money turned over to a United States treasury agent by the Street-railroad Company were 28 counterfeit silver dollars, 18 half dollars, 46 quarter dollars, 384 dimes and 936 nickels. For the most part these various counterfeits represented as many different issues, showing great acber of counterfeit coins increases with the lower denominations. It is as hard counterfeit a dime or a nickel as it is counterfeit a silver dollar, but the chances coin is seldom inspected and passes quickly from hand to hand. Counterfeiting coin is a very contemptible crime and very difficult to prevent. In fact, it cannot do with constant vigilance and activity is to restrict it and make counterfeiters very wary. The fact that there is more in this country than in any other does not necessarily argue that we have a larger percentage of rascals, but it does prove that our rascals are very ingenious.

When the Democratic pension agent came rapidly as he was able, the ex-soldiers who were Republicans and clerks. Now that the office is under the civil-service law, the Democratic successors are retained, proved themselves efficient should not be debarred by reason of age.

Yesterday the House committee on banking and currency asked consideration of two important measures, first a bill probanks with a capital of not less than \$20,000 in any place the population of which does not exceed 4,000; and, second, a bill providing that the circulation of national banks may be increased to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation. The

The successful test at Princeton, N. J. of a mechanical contrivance for pitching in baseball opens a new field of possibilities. The fact that the new machine is called a ball rather than pitches it. The same might be said of the human pitchers, but as the machine uses some other projectile power than muscle or nervous energy it has an evident advantage. As it seems to have shot the ball with a high degree of speed and accuracy, the question arises why not have a mechanical batter and Dicey; a chapter on current French litercatcher as well as a mechanical pitcher? ature by Edmund Gosse, and an article on "The Globe and the Island," by Henry In fact, why not do away with the human Norman. Among the contributors to the

players entirely and let the game be played | French and German departments are Paul by mechanical devices? There would be less danger of accidents, no trouble with umpires, and after the machines were once perfected spectators could have the satisfaction of seeing an errorless game.

C. T., Indianapolis: The eastern terminus of the old "National road" was at Cumberland, Md. It was expected to carry it through to St. Louis, but it was completed only to a point a short distance west of Terre Haute, Ind. Washington street, Indianapolis, is a part of the road. The "Michigan road" was built from Madison, Ind., to Michigan City. Ind. It ran diagonally through this city, entering from the south by what is now known as Michigan avenue, a thoroughfare which intersects Washington street at Rose street, and leav-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Holiday Clerk.

ing the city by way of Indiana avenue and

"Want to buy somethin', lady?" asked the boy who had been put on for the holi-

"No," said the lady, "not to-day. I was merely looking around a little." "Oh! Jist rubberin'."

the people who buy the stories.

North West street.

Timmins-I have a notion to write one these Scotch dialect stories Simmons-But you don't know anything about Scotch dialect Timmins-I know as much about it as

His Chance.

Futile Plea. "It was such a good opportunity, judge, said the man who had been caught pocket-

picking. "While the perfect legality of taking an opportunity cannot be disputed," said the court, who dearly loved a jest at the expense of a prisoner, "I am afraid the principle cannot be stretched to apply to pocketbooks."

The Root of Evil.

The Kind Lady-Tell me, is it not the love of drink that makes you the wretched being you are? Dismal Dawson-Nome, it is the love of

"Good gracious?. Do you mean to tell me that you are a miser?"

"Oh, no. I don't mean me lovin' money; mean if other people didn't love their money so, it wouldn't be so hard fer me to git hold of it now and then."

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Let compulsory education with the proposed curfew law in the Legislature. It won't hurt young America to have to go to school.-Greencastle Banner-When Senator Sherman says "it will not

do to issue any more bonds in time peace." he simply reiterates what the peoole said at the recent election.-Goshen The people of the United States will hard-

y agree with President Cleveland that deficit-creating law is the kind of tariff legislation wanted in this country. Better a law that will yield a surplus.-Middletown News. With the adoption of a compulsory sysem of education and the curfew, both re-

forms going hand in hand. Indiana will reduce infteracy and crime and lay broad the foundations for good government in the future.-Muncie Times It is hardly necessary to discuss the quesion of congressmen voting to raise their

salary from \$5,000 to \$7,500 per year. Too many of them want to get back in Congress to make any such a mistake. It would be fatal to the political life of any congressman to favor such a law .- Anderson Her-Indiana is gaining recognition all over the country as a desirable State in which

to invest money. Nothing added more to

her reputation in this line than the decisive vote for sound money given at the late election and the origin of the monetary conference for revision of the currency to oe held in Indianaports text month.-Seymour Republican Every people honestly struggling for hu man liberty are deserving of the full measure of human sympathy, but there are so many complications and downright contradictions in the Cuban muddle that great

pains should be taken to get at the exact

truth before radical measures are adopted

y the Washington authorities looking to active intervention.-Lafavette Courier. We believe in the value and justice of a compulsory education law. The first benefit would be to the State, whose stability and greatness depends upon the intelligence of its citizens. The second, to the hildren wno cannot enjoy a fair opportunity in life at this enlightened age without at least the elements of a commo. English education, and who should be protected from the greed of parents or guardians who prefer to have them work for

wages.-Terre Haute Tribune. It has been stated that there is an oversupply of teachers and that there are many more teachers in Indiana than can find places. It will be found that teaching-labor is subject to the same conditions as other labor, the unemployed being largely the unskilled. It is said to be a fact that there is a scarcity of qualified teachers. The graduates of the State Normal School are engaged before they finish their terms and the applications far outnumber the graduates. As there are 13,000 schools in the State it is not probable that they are yet fully supplied with the kind of teachers with which

schools.—Terre Haute Express One change should be made in the law and that is. Indiana township, county, empt from taxation. ties would be held at home and the interest would be kept at home, which would be a saving to the community. As it now i much of the money goes annually out of the State to meet interest charges, because citizens of the State cannot afford to hold the securities and pay taxes out of a small interest. No taxes from these securities are paid in the State, and the wisest thing to do would be to make them so they can be held at home.-Hendricks County Republican.

We hope the return to the two-year term for councilmen, and a law to limit the amount of liability which trustees, coun the taxpayers for, will be favorably considered and acted on by the Legislature. People howl themselves hoarse over napolitics, which do not nearly so greatly concern them as the election and powers of their councilmen, trustees and commissioners, who now have nearly unlimited authority; and the terms, in the councilmen and trustees, are twice too long. Power ought to come back to the people often in the case of such officers; and there can be no question about the propriety of taking away from them the power to saddle great debts upon the taxpayers without their approval, and often against their wishes .- Rushville Re-

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

The Bookman announces that it cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts, whether stamps be inclosed or not. Evidently the Pookman wishes none but soicited contributions.

The Bookman is to have a rival in the Scribner's Bookbuyer, which is to be enlarged with the January number and transformed into a critical journal. A number of well-known writers have been engaged and the magazine will be handsomely illustrated.

Bibliothecas Americana, or "a handy book about books which relate to America," is an extremely useful catalogue published by George Watkins, of Indianapolis, Its compliation has involved much care and labor, and it contains information which cannot be found in more convenient form. The Chap-Book of Dec. 15 contains a sketch by Thomas Hardy called "The Duke's Disappearance." Max Beerbohm is pitching cannon indicates that it shoots the also a contributor. With the issue of Jan. 15 the Chap-Book was enlarged and will

begin at once the publication of criticisms of important new books. The contents of the English department of the international magazine, Cosmopolis, include a chapter of "Literary Recollections," by Max Muller; an explanation of "Why England Is Unpopular," by Edward

Bourget, Jean Moreas, P. Proudhon, Emile Faquet, Max Lenx and Herman Helferich. The Philadelphia Record Almanac is the first of these newspaper annuals to make its appearance. Besides the usual statistical information it contains the year's record of all classes of sporting events from the America cup races to intercollegiate

A summary of the important

general happenings of the year is e valuade feature Congregational Work. This is the title o the new monthly publication devoted to the home and foreign missionary operations of the Congregational churches in the United States. It has been started in answer to a strong feeling in the Congregational body, that the missionary intelligence of the denomination has not hitherto been thorough disseminated throughout its rank and One hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of the first edition will be cir-

culated. It is published in New York, at 23

Bible House.

McKinley descriptions continue to occupy the attention of European readers. "Vom Feld zum Meer," an artistic, semi-monthly magazine published in Stuttgart, Germany has an exhaustive review from the pen of Mr. C. Frank Dewey in a late number. The article is profusely illustrated, and deals principally with McKinley's past and the causes that have led up to his success. In his psychological study the writer has kept close to facts, and it is gratifying to receive this measure of fairness and equity at the hands of German publishers who but a few years ago, could see nothing short of danger in McKinley's tariff bill.

19 will be the special Christmas number. It will contain a strong and picturesque story entitled "The Ghost of Captain Brand," by Howard Pyle, with two fullpage drawings and five illustrative headbands by the author. A war-time picture by the late Charles S. Reinhart will illustrate a characteristic story entitled "A Contraband Christmas," by Capt. Charles King. W. D. Howells will contribute a "Life and Letters" article on the subject been made by Edward Penfield. John Kendrick Bangs will write of "The Ghosts that Have Haunted Me," and there will be seasonable drawings by Frederic Remington, A. I. Keller, Peter Newell, Lucius Hitchcook, and W. Hatherell.

'Harper's Round Table is one of the best

The issue of Harper's Weekly dated Dec

of the juvenile periodicals, the child who receives it each week finding in it a variety of matter in the way of fiction, the latest information concerning out-of-door sports, puzzles, etc. The bound volume of the paper is a mine of entertainment the year through. The volume includes 1.276 pages, copiously illustrated. The special features of this book are that it contains three complete books for bo or Country," a story of the American Revby James Barnes, twenty-four olution. chapters in length; of adventure in the Northwest, by Munroe, forty chapters in length. 'A Virginia Cavalier," without question the best historical story of the boynood of George Washington yet written, by Molly Elliot Seawell, in twenty chapters, Besides these long stories, there are shorter stories of from five to fifteen chapters. Other features of the volume are from eighty to a hundred short stories and about 150 pages on modern out-door athletic games. American Nights' Entertainments,' Mrs. Emma J. Gray, a series of twelve articles on getting up entertainments for young people, each article describing amusements suitable for one month in the year. "How Magic Is Made," by Henry Hatton, a series of interesting articles on simple sleight-of-hand tricks.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING.

It Not Only Brings Immediate Results, bat Builds Up Future Trade. the various labels be made and distributed

The good-time advertiser advertises during the holidays.

The dull-time advertiser advertises during the holidays. The intermittent advertiser advertises

during the holidays. The man who believes in advertising, and the man who does not think much of it, both advertise during the holidays.

Difference of opinion, different ideas, different methods, all unite and all declare themselves in favor of holiday advertising. The advertising season of all advertising seasons is the holiday season. It pays to advertise at other times, but

no man with enough gray matter to fill his spinal marrow has ever arrayed himself against holiday advertising. Years ago, when advertising

holiday publicity consisted of the announcements of toys, gimeracks, candles and other perishable stuff. Necessities were not advertised because it seemed worth while to only give worth-

understood, and, consequently, little used,

less things as presents, and, therefore, only the "truck-of-trade" was advertised. The sense of the people rebelled at holi-

day extravagance, until to-day, everything, excepting steamships, locomotives and a few other articles are given as holiday presents and advertised as holiday pres-

At this time of the year the advertising teresting to the buying readers than are any other departments of the paper.

People have made up their minds to buy, and they are looking for the best oppor-Many of them do not know what to buy, but all of them have laid aside a certain

sum of money which they are bound to spend, and that money is sure to go to the merchant who reaches out for it. The inclination is there, the money is there, and he who tries to get it the most will get the most of it.

The advertisement of to-day is not only an announcement of goods, but a suggestion, an advisor, a sort of guide to holiday-buying

The woman hardly knows what to give to the man, and the man never knows what to give the woman. Everybody is scanning the advertising columns, and is depending upon them for

ideas and suggestions. It is the business of the advertiser to so announce his goods, whether they be wash-tubs or picture-frames, that they will appear to be what they really have a right to be-legitimate, acceptable holiday pres-

The advertisements should be educational, and should assist in proving that the present of use is thrice blessed, for it carries with it the good will of the giver and has intrinsic value to the receiver. It is suggested that dealers in necessities announce cut prices for goods which are going to be given to the poor.

This method is true philanthrophy, and the best of it is it is profitable philanthro-Perhaps a few buyers will misrepresent and state that they are buying these goods as charity when they are really buying

them for themselves, but these dishonest people are in the minority and if the dealer sells a little above cost he will lose nothing Imposition can be guarded against by delivering the goods to the poor people it

is alleged they are purchased for, and not by delivering them to the purchaser him-A method of this kind will attract un!versal local attention, will array all

church people, and all the good people of the city, on the side of the advertiser, and will bring him into close personal contact with the liberal pocket-books of the town. It pays to be good for good's sake, and it pays all the better to be good when you can make money by being good Extensive advertising is absolutely necessary, no matter what your method may be, The publications are filled with advertis-

ing, and the best advertiser gets the best of the business. Liberal holiday advertising not only sells hellday goods, but builds up a solid future It would pay to do extensive advertising, even if direct returns did not

meet the advertising cost. Everybody is in a receptive mood, everybody is reading advertisements the man who does his advertising well, irreective of the immediate trade that likely to come to him, is casting bread upon the business waters, which is sure to come back to him before many days, and some day come anyway. NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FEDERATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

Congress and the President Urged Recognize the Belligerent Rights of Warring Patriots.

ANARCHIST'S RELEASE ASKED

PETITION FOR PARDON OF H. C. FRICK'S MURDEROUS ASSAILANT.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions-Action of Federal Courts in Strike Cases Discussed.

CINCINNATI. Dec. 16.-The American Federation of Labor to-day, after a heated debate, adopted a resolution urging the President and Congress to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuban patriots. Messrs. Gompers, McNeill, Wsisman, Warner, Sullivan, O'Donnell and others made vigorous speeches favoring the resolutions, and some wanted them amended so as to censure the President of the United States for alleged indifference against the Cubans. Andrew of Christmas, for which drawings have Furuseth, a Swede delegate from San Francisco, made the most vigorous speech against the resolutions. He held that a war with Spain would not be limited to naval operations; that it would mean the invasion of Spain, and the working classes would not only be the sufferers in the war, but that the standing army of the United States would be strengthened for the future, and that would be the most undesirable thing of all for labor. After the main question was ordered the resolutions were adopted on a unit vote of 60 to 9. The resolutions follow:

"Resolved, That the American Federation | elected for the ensuing year as follows: in national convention assembled hereby tenders its hearty sympathy to all men struggling against oppression, and especially the men of Cuba, who for years ave sacrificed and suffered to secure the right of self-government

Resolved. That the example of the per ple of France in giving recognition and aid to our fathers in their struggle to secure the independence of the coloures is worthy imitation, and we hereby call upon the President and Congress to recognize the beligerent rights of the Cuban revolu

There was a full attendance of delegates when to-day's session opened. The secretary was directed to notify th mions of bartenders, hotel and restaurant

waiters that their representative, W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, had been refused seat in the convention and that alternates would be seated. The committee on labels reported favorably on the recommendation of the cigar makers, that tin or cardboard signs giving

pro rata among the unions, so as to familiarize the public with the labels of the trades. Concurred in. Invitations were accepted to visit the union breweries, Chamber of Commerce

and other places. The grievance committee reported in favor of granting the application of the American Agents' Association of Cincinnati, as soon as it complied with the constitution. There being a fight between that organization and the canvassers' union, of Cincinnat; the application was referred back to the grievance committee, with instructions to give the canvassers a hearing.

LATHE MEN AND MACHINISTS. The grievance committee reported on the contest between the lathe union and the machinists, of Toledo, without recommendation on the question of separate organizations for the lathe men. It was claimed that the lathe men are machinists, and should belong to the machinists' union, and that the charter of the lathe men should be revoked. The lathe union of Toledo had a charter from the American Federation of Labor prior to the machinists After a long discussion the subject matter was referred for a report to the delegates in the convention from the machinists' and

The report of the grievance committee that the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania was not an affiliating body and its application could not be considered

The report that the stationary engineers and marine engineers at St. Louis should separate organizations was The report that the brewers' union of New York be given until Jan. 1 to comply with the conditions of an agreement provided for at the last convention brought out a long discussion on the old trouble between the brewers and coopers of New York, which consumed most of the fore-

noon session. Some charged that the action of the New York brewers' union was such that it should have been refused rep-Pending consideration of the case of the New York brewers' union, C. E. Clark, grand secretary of the Railway Conductors Association, and fraternal representative of the Railway Telegraphers and five other railway organizations, was introduced. Mr. Clark reviewed the Olney arbitration bill at length, and urged that all labor organizations exercise the fullest influence to secure the passage of the bill, and that there would be no trouble over reductions or other changes in event of it becoming law. Mr. Clark's address was ordered printed | model it. You are trifling with the counand referred to committee. Mr. P. E. Duffy, of Kansas City, offered

ing boycott, and insisting on pushing the boycott more vigorously. It was adopted and referred to a special committee to re port plans for pushing the boycott. The report of the American delegates to the British Federation of Labor was read, accepted and ordered printed. At the afternoon session President Samuel Wood and John Mallinson, representatives of the English Labor Congress, were introduced. Their addresses occupied much

of the time of the afternoon session.

resolution reaffirming the Armour pack-

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. The committee on resolutions made ar elaborate report late in the day. The resoconsidered ad special committee gration; opposing the credit and scrip system; for an eight-hour law and Sunday observance; against the abuses of tenement houses; offering help as well as affiliation horseshoers' union; for more efto the fective laws for the inspection of boilers on land and water; offering aid and affili-

A resolution to assist the Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union by having the organizers of the American Federation of Labor do the field work and organizing for that union was discussed and referred to the incoming executive council. A resolution condemning the Courts "for making and administering law, as well as interpreting it," in Debs and other cases was discussed ength and finally made the special order for 4:20 p. m. to-morrow. It recommends egislation that would definitely limit the urisdiction of courts in labor troubles. ar as individual rights are concerned. It was ordered that the election of offi-

be the special order for 2:30 p.

Messrs. David Kreyling, S. P. Ewing and

F. O'Malley were appointed to assist

Friday next.

ation of the National Harness Makers'

President Weisman in organizing this week bakeries and breweries of Cincinnati the enforcement of the eight-hour law. President Compers announced that the poycott on the Eastman Packing Company, New York, had been declared off. elegate Weisman presented a long petion from the trades unions of western ennsylvania for the pardon of Alexande mann, serving sentences aggregati ty-two years for shooting Manager Frick, of the Carnegie iron works, M

unishment had already been excessive d that he was now worthy of executive clemency. All the speeches were in favor of the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted and copies of the same were or-dered sent to the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania and to every trade union in Pennsylvania for co-operation for the reease of Bergmann. The convention then

adjourned till to-morrow. W. C. Pomeroy was taken in a carriag to his old home, at Ludlow, Ky. He would not talk on the action of the convention further than to say that the case was worked up and forced through and he was not surprised at the result.

United Mine Workers.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16 .- President Penna and Secretary Pearce to-night issued the call for the national meeting of the United Mine Workers to be held in this city Jan. 12, 1897. According to a rule adopted at the last convention, only locals which have been in good standing for one year will be entitled to representation. President Penna is not a candidate for rea, and the choice for national presiden des between Patrick Meisride, of Pennsylvania, and M. D. Ratchford and Alexander Johnson, of Ohio.

REFORMERS IN CONVENTION.

ople Who Would Purify Polities and Society.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 .- The National Reform Association, the members of which are also members of the Christian Citizenship League, which began a two days' convention in this city to-day, held its regular annual meeting before the meeting of the younger association was called to order. While both societies are practically working for the same end, the purification of politices and the social life, the National Reform Association is the parent society and endeavors to secure reform for which it is working by securing the enforcement of laws and pushing through needed amendments. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Kennedy, of Beaver Falls, Pa. R. M. Downie was chosen temporary secretary. Dr. H. H. George, a national field secretary, reported that a Christian United States had been presented to Congress during the past year. The bill, however, providing that the question shall be submitted to the people of the United States was laid over until the present session. It is the intention of the association to establish in Washington a permanent bureau for carrying out the reforms of the society. A committee to report on the advisability of establishing a local branch in the city was appointed. Officers were chairman of the Indian Commission under Lincoln: corresponding secre-President tary, Dr. R. C. Wylle, recording secretary, Dr. J. S. McKee, Butler, Pa.; treasurer, Dr. David McAllister, Pittsburg, Pa

The Christian Citizenship convention was opened with a public meeting. After devotional exercises Dr. David McAllister, Pittsburg, delivered an address on Christian citizenship.

FEAR THE JAPANESE.

Why Americans in Hawaii Want An-

nexation to This Country. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 16.-The secret of Henry Cooper's mission to the United States is out. Mr. Cooper is the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs. He formerly lived in San Diego and was a prominent member of the bar. He is here to-day and is quoted as saying that he came to the

United States to urge annexation, owing to the fears that the Hawaiian government has of Japan. The situation in Hawaii, according to Judge Cooper, is that the Japanese far outnumber all other foreigners, The Americans are a handful Hawaii has a treaty with Japan and cannot exclude the Japanese, who are pouring into the islands steadily and pushing into every business. They are losing the humble demeanor that characterizes their ountrymen on this coast, and heir great numbers and the prestige of the Japanese-China war are beginning to chafe for the elective tranchise. If they force Hawaii to give them the right to vote, then American ascendancy will be at an end forever. Judge Cooper has laid the si:uation before innuential men in the East and has so won on their judgment that he believes great strides will be made during the next year toward annexation under the

DINGLEY BILL DEAD.

McKinley administration.

(Concluded from First Page.) elected." The Republican senators smiled, but when he added that no Repul senator was supporting the bill in good faith there were protests from Messrs Chandler, Gallinger, Frye and Sewall.
"I say again," said Mr. Teller sharply,
"whether it is offensive or not, and I say it on my own responsibility, that the bit was not introduced to be passed, but for

political advantage When Mr. Hale called for facts to sustain this "extraordinary statement," Teller declared that everything touching the bill showed it was a political move to distract attention from the financial issue Mr. Teller said it was the duty of the incoming administration to have an extra session to formulate a bill and try to pass In conclusion he declared that he wanted to see a return of prosperity. He be-lieved it could only be brought about by a decent financial system, but if any other system was proposed that would stand the test of logic he would support it. He did not mean that he would vote for a tariff bill. He would reserve the right to decide

that question later. GORMAN DRIVES A NAIL. Mr. Teller then gave way to Mr. Gorman, who criticised the Dingley bill and congratulated the Republicans that not only during the campaign had they lowered their colors. They stood by their colors. They stood by their declaration that their victory would mean a restoration of high duties. He accepted the result, "but," said he, addressing the Republican side, "you have not the power to pass such a monstrosity as this or the inclination to retry by assuming that it has a chance of passage. You will, in my opinion, have a majority for a protective measure after March 4. We will puncture the bill you present, but I don't think there will be any desire to obstruct your party measure The responsibility will be your Mr. Hale admitted, if what had been said by Mr. Telier, who represented a faction on the floor, and by Mr. Gorman, who could

cuities in the way, and he expressed the hope that the country would take notice of these difficulties. After some sparring, Mr. Gorman said You know you cannot accomplish anything at this session. The Dingley bill will not suffice. You cannot afford to pass it and upturn the business of the country again at the next session and, moreover we won't permit you to do it." definite statement Mr. Gorman closed Mr. Hale looked reviewed and remarked: That is ample," while Mr. Allen, from his seat, said: "Then it is understood that the Dingley bill is dead?" Platt got on his feet and announced that he appreciated that the Republicans never

be assumed to voice the sentiment of the

other side, were true, there were many diffi-

did have the votes to pass the bill and had less now than they ever had." But it remained for Mr. Sherman to formally announce that the Dingley bill was dead. He said he could not always speak as to his associates, but in view of what had been said on the floor, he fest he could safely announce now that the Dingiey bill could not be passed, and that it was useless to waste further time upon This closed the exciting debate and, on motion of Mr. Quay the Senate, at 4:32

p. m., went into executive session and soon after adjourned. During the morning hour the bill was passed extending the time for building a bridge over the Missouri river at Lexing-The pension appropriation but ton. Mo. was then taken up and, after a brief discussion, was passed as it came from the It now goes to the President. The Senate bill was passed to guiet the title in certain private land claims in Louisiana. Mr. Blanchard explaining that it applied to about 80,600 acres in tracts of 280 acres. When Mr. Sherman favorably reported several bills authorizing the acceptance of medals, etc., from foreign governments to United States citizens, Mr. Allen interposed

was referred to in the chaplain's prayer at the opening of the Senate to-day and the earnest hope expressed for their speedy re-David B. Hill's Lament. mourn the fate that gives me pause! The Fourth of March is drawing nigh-

The illness of Mr. Allison and Mr. Warren

objection, and the bill went ove

I am so young to die!